

The Times

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By Jas. W. Albright & Bro.

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Gilbert & Gilbert,
North Elm, opposite Court House, (see advertisement.)
Adams & Staples,
Second floor, Tate building.
Porter & Eckel,
West Market, next courthouses, (see adv.)

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South Elm, near Depot.

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Corner of Sycamore and Davis streets.

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David M. Knapp.

Contractors in Wood-work.
J. J. Culler,
Jas. L. Oulley.

Confectioners.

F. DeSaut,
Tate Building, corner store.

Dress-Making and Fashions.
Mrs. A. Maurice,
South Elm, (see adv.)

Mrs. A. Taylor,
Next door to Times Office.

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Corner East Market and North Elm,
Lindsay corner, (see adv.)

A. Winkler,
Corner East Market and Davis streets.

W. D. Trotter,
East Market, Albright's new building.

L. E. May,
West Market, opposite Porter & Eckel,
(see adv.)

S. C. Thacker,
West Market, opposite Court House.

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South Elm.

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Opposite Southern Hotel.

J. D. Kline,
East Market street.

S. Steele,
Corner East Market and Davis streets,
(see adv.)

D. H. C. Brinkley,
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.

Report of Murray,
East Market, South Side.

Grocers and Confectioners.

Stewart & White,
East Market, next Post Office.

GENERAL EMIGRATION OFFICE.
For the West and South West.

Louis Zinner,
Gen'l Southern Agent, B and O R. R.,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

GUILFORD LAND AGENCY of North Carolina.

Jas. B. Greter, Gen'l Agent,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Harness-makers.

A. W. S. Parker,
East Market st., near Court House.

James E. Thom,
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.

Hotels.

Mansion Hotel, W. H. Reese, proprietor,
Corner West Market and Greene streets,
(see adv.)

Southern Hotel, Seales & Black, proprietors,
West Market, near Court House.

Planter's Hotel, J. T. Reese, proprietor,
East Market, near Court House.

Livery Stables.

W. J. Edmondson,
Davis street.

Millinery and Lady's Goods.

Mrs. B. S. Moore,
East Market, Albright's new building.

Mrs. Sarah Adams,
West Market, opposite Court House.

Music and Musical Instruments.

Prof. F. B. Maurice,
South Elm, (see adv.)

NURSERYMEN.

Wheatbrook & Co.,
Washington, near Railroad.

Photographers.

Hopkins & Taylor,
West Market, opposite Court House,
up stairs.

Physicians.

A. S. Porter,
West Market st., (near Times Office.)

R. W. Glenn,
West Market, McConnell building.

Jas. A. Hall,
North Elm, opposite court-house.

Sign Painting.

J. H. Layfield,
South Elm, Parlor building.

THE GREENSBORO TIMES.

VOL. VII.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Thursday, February 13, 1868.

NO. 2.

TAILOR.

W. L. Fowler,
West Market, opposite Southern Hotel.

TINNERS.

Jas. E. O'Sullivan,
Corner West Market and A. B. streets.
C. G. Yates,
South Elm.

Watchmakers and Jewellers.

W. B. Farner,
South Elm, opposite Express Office.
David Scott,
East Market, Albright's block.

Guilford County Officers.

Chairman of the County Court, Jed. H. Lind-
say.
Sheriff, Robert M. Stafford.
Clerk of the County Court, Lyndon Swaim.
Clerk of the Superior Court, John W. Payne.
Public Register, William U. Steiner.
County Treasurer, Wyatt W. Hagdale.

U. S. Officials.

Postmaster, Capt. Hugo Hillebrandt,
Garrett's building, up stairs.
Assessor's Office, Jesse Wheeler,
West Market, near Court House.
Collector's Office, Jas. Crane,
South Elm.
Register in Bankruptcy, Thos. B. Keogh,
Tate building, up stairs.
Bonded Warehouse, D. W. C. Benson,
South Elm, Benson's building.

Written for The Times.

THE LIFE

OF

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. COLE,

One of the former Editors of "The Times."

Quo difficillius, hoc præclarior.

BY WILL. L. SCOTT.

CHAPTER II.

THE GENIUS OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COLE did not

break forth upon the world like a bright

meteor, dazzling, and captivating, and

bewildering the beholder; but it came

out in the firmament of the literary

world like a sweet star in a clear eve-

ning sky. Upon his entrance into so-

ciety there was in his daily walk a

quiet, attractive beauty, which elicited

the admiration and won the hearts of

all who knew him. He was just twenty

years old, was full of animated life

and eager to employ his talents in such

way as would be self-improving and

contributive to the improvement and

happiness of others. Decision was one

of his most distinguishing characteris-

tics, and when that decision was made,

which was always after the maturest

consideration, he firmly and almost im-

movably adhered to it. He had de-

veloped in his own mind, perchance be-

fore his scholastic career was ended,

that he would devote himself to that

calling, which, to be eminently success-

ful, requires many years of service and

toil and the largest and most varied

learning—the editorship of a public

literary journal. His little inheritance

was exhausted—his gifts of mind and

his education were all he had with

which to begin business. He was then,

too, only at the threshold of the world

of science and literature, all unexplored

and untrodden; but he was possessed of

a strong physical constitution, indom-

itable energy and the quality of pa-

tience and hopefulness. The expense

of such an undertaking was heavy, but

his pure, inspiring faith, as a Christian

man, persuaded him, that honest in-

dustry, tempered by a prudent econ-

omy, can delve a competence and even

wealth out of any of the callings of

life. Despair had no place in his vo-

cabulary. The greater the attainment

to be accomplished the greater the ef-

fort to be put forth—this spirit took

away all discouragement from his mind

in his then contemplated undertaking.

His first association in editorial life

was with the Rev. Mr. ROBBINS in the

publication of "THE GUARDIAN," a

temperance journal. At that time tem-

perance was running high in the Uni-

ted States, and the Sons of Temperance

had a flourishing organization in this

State. He had always led an abstem-

ious life and it was no cross to him to

enlist under its banner of "Love, Pu-

rity and Fidelity." He greatly abhorred

dissipation and drunkenness, deeply

deplored the mental imbecility and the

polluting heart-blight which the wine-

god ever leaveth in the wake of his

revels, and he felt that, if he entered

the chair of a temperance journal and

conducted it faithfully and wisely, he

would have, in the language of the

Rev. Dr. DEEMS, "the sublime conso-

lation and honor of being a co-laborer

with Christ in what is grander than

any political movement—the moral

emancipation of the world." Among

his regular contributors were the ac-

complished scholar and divine from

whom the writer has just quoted

and the distinguished jurist and ad-

ocate, Judge O'NEALL, of South Caroli-

na. To be supported by such pure and

able men was a great encouragement

to him in his untiring and responsible

situation. Like the legal profession,

this is a republican vocation, and in it

nothing but unceasing industry, un-

equivocalness of principle, firmness of

purpose, moral elevation, accuracy in

thinking and writing, fearlessness in

the exposition of error and fraud, and

freedom from every thing of a time-

serving and thimble-rigging character

can ensure success and enduring fame.

No beginner can reach this standard

at the commencement of his editorial

career. Time, study, experience, en-

ergy, these alone can place one, how-

ever gifted and educated, on this en-

violate height. His proud refrain was

celesior, higher, higher, EVER HIGHER in

knowledge, in moral purity and worth,

and in exaltedness of character.

It was not to be expected, that one

so young, in a position so difficult to

fill, would discharge his duty without

committing errors in judgment, taste

and rhetoric. But he aspired to im-

prove others as well as himself, a gen-

erous motive-charge, which never fail-

eth to attract hearts to him who pos-

sesses it. Though his own writings

were necessarily crude and unseasoned

by the wisdom which experience ever

brings with it; yet the columns of

his journal were illumined by some of

the finest productions of ripe scholar-

ship and brilliant genius, and his first

year's efforts, as an editor, were so

crowned with success, that he was en-

couraged to enter a higher and more

responsible chair in the editorial world,

that of a first-class literary journal.—

In the publication of "THE TIMES,"

the largest, handsomest sheet of the

kind in the South, he was assisted by

Mr. JAMES W. ALBRIGHT, a young

gentleman of superior intelligence and

an excellent practical printer. They

spared no expense in building up their

journal. They had much against which

to contend at the North, and to induce

patronage they were constrained to

make their paper large and elegant in

appearance and to fill it with varied

learning and information. They had

a corner for every phase of human

character, the child, the youth, the

light, the gay, the grave, the severe.—

They secured the contributions of the

most gifted and versatile of the literati

in the United States—Mrs. L. H.

STODOLSKY, W. GILMORE SIMS, Rev.

Dr. CARUTHERS, Ed. ST. GEORGE

COOKE, Prof. ROCKWELL, FINLEY

JOHNSON, S. J. C. WHITLESSEY and

WILLIAM R. HUNTER, "the children's

friend." Successively, every year from

1856 till the year 1860, the senior ed-

itor, Mr. COLE, traveled extensively in

the Northern as well as the Southern

States to advance the interests of his

paper by procuring the material and

apparatus for executing the mechanical

work and by adding to the list of con-

tributors and correspondents. Every

writer cost him something, but each

brought with his literary offering an

accession of subscribers and thereby

enlarged the circle of his paper's use-

fulness. He was anxious to build up

a permanent and elevated Southern

Literature—he was desirous, that the

reading public of the South should not

depend wholly upon the intellect, gen-

ius and attainments of the Northern

authors for their substantial and luxu-

ries in historical sketching, poetry,

belle-lettres, and scientific erudition.

He could not see why the Muses should

not foster and fire the genius of the

warm, genial and glowing South as

quickly and powerfully as that of the

cold and sterile North and of the still

bleaker climes of Scotland and Eng-

land.

CHAPTER III.

Refined and unrestrained society was

to him exceedingly attractive. He

was fond of conversation, particularly,

that of the ladies. He was himself

talkative and somewhat inclined to

sportiveness and fun; and that wit,

which sparkles, delights and never falls

from an envenomed tongue, he enjoyed

immensely. He disliked witty rep-

For the Times.
TO MY SISTER,
Mrs. Nellie R. Watson, of St. Francis Co., Ark.

BY MRS. FANNIE R. THOMPSON.

Deep within my hidden heart,
Lives a sorrow day by day,
And its shadow human art
Has no power to chase away.

One year ago that shadow fell,
When by Fate's stern decree,
Sister, thou wast doomed to dwell
Away from "Home" and me.

All along my checkered life,
Thou hast been true to me,
Increasing pleasure, hushing strife,
Diffusing love and sympathy.

When others coldly from me turned,
Or harshly spoke to blame,
Thy lamp of love the brighter burned—
A calm and steady flame.

And in thy Western home I know,
'Tis burning still for me,
Yet my sad heart cannot forego
Its wish to be with thee.

I cannot stay the rising sigh,
Nor check the falling tear,
I cannot hush the weary cry—
"Oh! would that thou wert here."

I am longing, darling, for the light
Of thy black flashing eyes
As a wanderer in the moonless night
Will long for starry skies.

And must my heart forever beat
With yearnings fond and vain?
Can it be true we ne'er shall meet
Upon this earth again?

'Tis hard to kiss the smiting rod
With meekness, darling, one,
But we must leave it all with God—
His will, not ours, "be done."

There is a glorious Land of Rest
Beyond this world of woe,
No parted ones are there distressed;
No tears for kindred flow.

No bitter sorrow there can dwell,
No chain of love be broken;
No anguish can the bosom swell,
No farewell word be spoken.

A few more years of rain and sun,
A few more griefs to bear,
Then, when with earth our lives are done,
Sweet sister! meet me there.

Jan. 30th, 1868.

FACTS FOR NORTHERN CAPITALISTS.

The editor of the *Metropolitan Record*, Mr. Mullaly, who is now on a visit to the Cotton States, writes from Charlotte, N. C., under date of January 26th, in regard to the pestilential influence of Kelly, Wilson, and other Radical emissaries, who went down to give the negroes advice, last fall:

"All at that time was doing well and man had been killed, the seed planted, the various products were duly ripening for the harvest, when, worse than the army worm, worse than the blight, worse than inclement and unfavorable seasons, came Radical missionaries, with their blasting, withering influence. Now, mark the results. When the crops reached their maturity, when the harvest was ripe and ready to be gathered, the freedmen refused to work. They had been told that they were to have a share in the distribution of the lands, that their Radical friends in the North would put them on a level with their former masters, and that as their labor had mainly built up the wealth, they were now entitled to a portion of that wealth. The negro, in his simplicity, believed all this.

By such vile trickery, by such knavery and deception these emissaries succeeded in utterly breaking down the obligations of the contract system throughout an immense portion of the South. We have been told by authority in which we place the most implicit confidence, that in consequence of the speeches of these radical incendiaries, no less than one million bales of cotton were lost to the country.

Let the capitalists of the North weigh well the vital importance of this huge, overwhelming fact. One million bales of cotton which were ready to be gathered lost to the capital and industrial wealth of the country!—lost to Commerce, lost to Manufactures, and lost to Trade. There is hardly a dealer in the North who has not a special interest in this matter—hardly one. There is hardly a shopkeeper who is at present suffering from a want of trade who has not been affected to some degree by this loss. By these infamous appeals to the negroes, Kelly and Wilson succeeded in destroying a proportion of the cotton crop, worth at the time over sixty millions of dollars.

Bear that in mind all ye Northern creditors who have been trying in vain to make collections throughout the South. The reason you could not obtain payment of your bills was because the people have no money, and the rea-

son the people have no money is because radical incendiaries and disseminators of agrarianism succeeded in demoralizing the freedmen and disorganizing the whole labor system of the South."

Fred. Douglas Gives some Good Advice.—A correspondent of the *Springfield Republican* writing from Akron, Ohio, January 26th, says:

"Fred. Douglas delivered an address to the colored people of this place to-day, in which he gave them some rather unthankful and practical advice. He said they had no more reason to feel thankful to the Government for their freedom than had the Hebrews to feel thankful to Pharaoh for their deliverance from bondage. The Government was driven to emancipate the negroes, and did it as a matter of policy, and not from any Christian motive of right and justice. That although it was possible that, naturally, they were equal to the whites, they were not practically. They must rise through their own exertions to a much higher degree of intelligence before being allowed all the rights and privileges of the white race. He did not blame them for being in the condition in which they now were, as it was caused by the degrading influence of slavery. He should, however, censure them harshly if they suffered themselves to remain so without striving hard for improving. That if fifteen years hence found them as they now were their destiny was sealed, as they were now on probation, and if they failed in that time to nobly acquit themselves, it would be almost impossible for them to make any advancement."

A Wood Riot.—A large quantity of wood for the poor whites, thirty-six cords, arrived in this city per Southern railroad on Thursday afternoon, when a small portion was distributed. On Friday morning the freedmen commenced assembling at an early hour in large numbers, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Superintendent and his aids, they carried off the wood *volens volens*. The Mayor was called upon for aid, who immediately despatched several members of the police to the spot; they arrived too late to render any assistance, all of the wood had been carried off. They defied the guard and took possession of one entire train and made way with it. Several poor ladies had their wood taken from them by force. One lady, Mrs. Charles, made fight, but was overpowered and forced to leave.

This is one of the greatest outrages we have ever heard of, and should be frowned down by the public and steps taken to punish the offenders. We have been informed that heretofore, the freedmen have been liberally supplied with wood by the friends of the poor and had no excuse for thus acting. —*Petersburg Express*.

War with England.—The *New York Express* says:

"The best, because the surest and speediest, way to compel a settlement of the Alabama claims, peacefully, is for the people to drive from power the Rump Congress party, whose policy is to keep our country disunited, and therefore weak. A disunited country, with an impending war of races in one section of it, is in no condition to fight the most powerful naval power on the face of the globe, and just so long as we remain thus disunited, just so long will not only Great Britain, but all the other great powers, snap their fingers at us, and treat whatever claims we have upon them with contempt."

Stamped Envelopes.—The old-fashioned postage stamps, once considered so great a convenience, is now voted a nuisance. They are so often lost when used, and so often forgotten by writers of letters, that the department has decided to discourage their future use. Accordingly discontinuing their further manufacture, it is said that the Department has determined to issue in future only stamped envelopes. —*Steu-benville Herald*.

We regret to learn that the large Flour Mill, belonging to Maj. A. E. Erwin and Maj. Wilson, Chief Engineer of the Western N. C. Railroad, near Marion, McDowell County, was destroyed by fire some days since. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The owners of the Mill are gentlemen of energy and enterprise, and the loss falls heavily on them. —*Raleigh Sentinel*.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, February 13, 1868.

CONTRIBUTIONS.—Our columns are open to communications of general or local interest. Nothing personal admitted. No communication received unless accompanied by a responsible name.

THE QUESTION.

Particular attention is invited to the proceedings of the Conservative Convention held in Raleigh last week.—There was, doubtless, on that occasion a fuller representation of the talent, patriotism and sense of the State than in any other assemblage, voluntary or involuntary, since the commencement of the war in 1861.

We confess that we regret the necessity which existed for this Convention, and which still exists for the carrying out of its recommendations. We thought that the conservative people of the State had the power, and that it was their duty, under the reconstruction acts, to elect the *right sort* of a Convention to make a State Constitution. We thought it very desirable that our people should elect moderate, sober-minded men, who would frame a Constitution embodying the principles and provisions of some of the model Republican Northern States. This would, under the present changed circumstances of society, have been acceptable to us; and if Congress should reject what their own people at home approve and live under, all blame would clearly rest upon their own heads—their own constituents being the judges.

But our people suffered the election of delegates to go against them, with the expectation of being permitted, under the laws of Congress, to vote the new Constitution down, if it should not suit them. This was a hazardous experiment, in view of the many evidences of perfidy exhibited by Congress in relation to "reconstruction." It will not do to depend upon the good faith of a power which makes and presents so many "finalities" to our choice. There is no guessing how far off the final finality may be.

But there is no doubt, under the Reconstruction laws as they now stand, that our people have the power to vote down the new Constitution. And the Convention in session at Raleigh is giving unmistakable evidence of the extreme Radical nature of its enactments, even exceeding the requirements of Congress and the example of similar bodies in other States—forcing upon us the alternative of full negro equality, or a continuance under military rule and submission to a further turning of the vindictive screws of Congress.

When Congress gave us the power of choice over the Howard Amendment, and that power was exercised with the moderation and dignity becoming the legislative bodies to whom it was submitted,—the Congress charged it as an insult, that the choice was not according to its wishes. Forsooth! we must punish this people for not choosing as we desired!—and the laws of March and July, 1867, were enacted. This shows what manner of spirit we are to encounter, if we exercise our gift of choice, in the way of a State Constitution, contrary to the notions of Congress. But we have no hesitation in the choice. The voluntary surrender of the political rights and power of the whole eastern part of our State to the ignorant and degraded population who were so lately slaves, is an idea not to be for a moment entertained. We are allowed no compromises. We are not permitted to share such power with the blacks as may seem best for the safety of both races. The alternative of one extreme or the other is forced upon us—and we cannot hesitate in our choice.

The plan of organization submitted by the Conservative meeting at Raleigh is commended to the consideration of our readers. Not much time will be left for deliberation. Let the people make up their minds dispassionately, and do their duty firmly at the polls—leaving consequences to the future and to Heaven.

SOMEbody SCARED.—A proposition authorizing the Secretary of War to place a detail of soldiers around the Capital, instead of the ordinary police, was introduced in the House on the 7th. Go it Liberty and freedom—you

will soon exist in this country only in name. War looks imminent—Congress vs President. Which side are you on?

GRANT vs. PRESIDENT.—The correspondence between these two worthies reveals the fact that some one has either lied or is laboring under a very grave mistake. It seems to be Grant, as the President says he can prove that Grant promised to return the office to him if he was unwilling to hold it; but, it seems he turned it over to Stanton in order to curry favor with the radical Congress.

It seems that the President instructed Grant not to regard any orders from Stanton, unless he knew them to come originally from the President. The impeachers claim that this is a violation of law, and think they can succeed in their scheme. The matter of impeachment was referred to the reconstruction committee, and by them to a sub-committee consisting of Bing-ham and Boutwell. From the well-known violent partisan character of these two men, impeachment appears more imminent than heretofore.

Something of very serious import to the country may yet grow out of this matter.

Some crazy people talk of running Fred Douglass, on the Grant ticket for Vice President. —*Raleigh Register*.

Why crazy? Fred has the first recommendation—color. As the object of the Grant party is to carry that color, we think it a good idea. By all means let the Radicals North show the colored people that they think themselves as good as black folks.

CONGRESS has perfected no measure of importance the past week. The Senate is discussing the reconstruction bill at the rate of one speech per day. The House is principally engaged upon the appropriation bills—with an occasional dab at Andy Johnson and the "Rebels."

SUPREME COURT.—Opinions delivered as follows:

By Pearson, C. J. In *Doe ex dem. Kerr vs. Elliott*, from Mecklenburg, no error, judgment affirmed. In *State vs. Dula*, from Iredell, no error. In *Carter vs. Mendenhall*, in equity, from Guilford, decree for plaintiff and reference. In *Mendenhall vs. Carter*, in equity from Guilford, cross bill dismissed. In *Latham vs. Skinner*, in equity from Washington, bill dismissed with costs. In *Henry vs. Henry*, in equity, from Buncombe, the order sustaining exceptions to the answer is reversed.

By Battle, J. In *Walker vs. Walker*, from Orange, judgment reversed, *venice de novo*. In *Carter vs. McGeehee*, from Rockingham, judgment affirmed. In *State vs. Gwyn*, from Wilkes, order reversed. In *Briant vs. Corpenning*, in equity, from Caldwell, bill dismissed with costs. In *Trammell vs. Ford*, in equity, from Macon, order reversed.

By Reade, J. In *Doe ex dem. King vs. Lytle*, from Mecklenburg, no error. In *Den vs. Love*, from McDowell, error. In *State vs. McClure*, from Clay, error. In *Merritt vs. Bernard*, from Madison, no error. In *Marsh vs. Grist*, in equity, from Beaufort, no error.

How the Nigger now Talks.—Bradley, negro, who is a delegate from Savannah to the Georgia "Reconstruction" Convention, lately took occasion to say that if the people "dared to refuse to ratify the proceedings of the Convention, the burning of Atlanta and the march of Sherman through Georgia would be but a foretaste of what his race and the United States army would do to Georgia."

We quote this simply to show the animus of the negro leaders. Whither do such expressions tend? They are but the mutterings of the storm that is coming.

The Memphis *Avalanche* announces that its editorial rooms will be temporarily removed to the county jail. The editor takes his revenge by styling Judge Hunter, who sentenced him for contempt, a "swindling vagabond," and announcing that he intends, "with our editorial pinners, to make the putrid flesh that covers the rotten bones of our persecutor quiver like a worm in hot ashes."

Sentenced.—William Wright Parker, convicted before the Criminal Court of New Hanover, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 28th instant.

Maj. Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby and Staff arrived in Raleigh on Tuesday last.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Items of late intelligence show the political condition of some of the South American Republics, and afford subjects of heedful study for their Anglo-Saxon neighbors north of the Gulf:

Paraguay.—The *Moniteur* publishes a letter from South America, which says the communications of President Lopez at Humaita are secure, and the attempt of the Allies to take that fortification by siege is hopeless. The cholera had broken out in Buenos Ayres, and specie payments had been suspended in Montevideo. These internal difficulties, the writer thinks, will prevent a vigorous prosecution of the war against Paraguay, on the part of Brazil and Uruguay.

Venezuela.—An insurrection has broken out in the States of Aragua and Carabobo, which is reported by the *Comercio* of Laguayra to be of considerable proportions.

Bolivia.—A serious revolution has broken out in Bolivia, and it seems there is reason to fear the overthrow of the Government, as the communication of the President with the capital was cut off, and the insurgents had gained successes in the North, as well as in the South.

Peru.—The revolution in Peru still continues, and the Minister of War had been wounded before Chiclayo. The bombardment of Arequipa had not commenced up to the 22d of December. Some few 68-pound shells had been thrown into the city, but with what effect is not known.

Negro Suffrage in Ohio.—In the Convention of the Ohio Democracy recently assembled the following resolutions concerning negro suffrage were adopted:

"Resolved, That we are opposed, both in principle and policy, to negro suffrage; that the State of Ohio having, by the emphatic majority of 50,000, rejected it for herself, is strongly opposed to this forced imposition upon other States, and we stigmatize such an imposition by the Federal Government as a most base usurpation.

Resolved, That the practical effect of the so-called Reconstruction Acts of Congress is to deliver over ten States to the political and social control of negroes, and to place the lives, liberties, and fortunes of the white men residing therein into the hands of a barbarous people, and it would inevitably lead to a war of races or the Africanization of the South.

The Sentiments of a Federal Soldier.—A soldier of the Sixth Maine regiment writes thus to Madison (Me.) *Union*:

"I have been a Republican five years. I fought the South in arms three long years; I marched over desolated fields and grounds deluged with blood. I thought, as scores of others did, that I was fighting for our old flag and the Constitution, but I got greatly mistaken. I found out before the close of the day that I was fighting to keep an army of plunderers in power. I think they have been kept in power a little too long for the country's good. It is time they were relieved. I, for one, never will consent to be ruled by a negro. The Republicans must remember that there are in the loyal States one million of soldiers who will not be ruled by negroes, or consent to see any portion of our own white race thus degraded! No, never!"

Negro Suffrage.—The *N. Y. Journal of Commerce* thus concludes a long and able article on the subject of negro suffrage:

"What right have we at the North to do anything about this question of negro suffrage at the South? None, whatever. If we plead the law of force we reject the Constitution, which is our safeguard here at home. The unconstitutional of these measures is now confessed in the broadest light of the day by the revolutionary efforts of Congress to prevent a decision of the Supreme Court on them. No one pretends now that they are constitutional. Therefore these negro suffrage laws are to be regarded as wrongs to the whole country, as wrongs to the negro himself; fatal in their effects on the welfare of the black race, and likely to be more deadly in their effects on liberty in general, since they are leading to the destruction of the Constitution, the noblest monument of freedom hitherto devised by men."

The National Democratic Convention.—The efforts to change the time for the meeting of the National Democratic Committee to an earlier date than previously fixed, has been abandoned. The 22d of February, therefore, stands as the day for fixing time and place of the National Democratic Nominating Convention.

Roman Catholic Bishop of North Carolina.—The *Charleston Gazette*, of the 25th inst., states that "Rev. Jas. Gibbons, of the Baltimore Cathedral, has been confirmed by the Pope, and will soon be consecrated Bishop of North Carolina."

BOOK TABLE.

Publishers of Books and Periodicals will receive careful notices of all new works forwarded to us.

THE NEW LEDGER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.—We are under obligations to the enterprising editor, Mr. Geo. W. Childs, for a copy of the neat pamphlet containing elaborate descriptions of the building, speeches, &c., on the occasion of opening the new building, on the 20th of June, 1867. The *Ledger* has been in successful operation since March 25, 1836. To give our readers some idea of its business we will state that it furnishes employment for 309 employees. In regard to the building we can only copy the general details, as follows:

Combining stability and graceful architectural lines, the building, as a whole, may be aptly termed a huge crystal palace, uniting with the solidity of a pile of brown stone all the light and delicate tracery of an edifice of glass. It contains sixty-four thousand eight hundred and twelve square feet of space, and is lighted by three hundred and fifty-four windows, with a total of two thousand eight hundred and twenty-four panes of glass, independently of the sheet glass in the first-story fronts on Sixth and Chestnut Streets. About five hundred thousand pounds of iron, wrought and cast, have been used in the construction of the building. Some twenty thousand feet of tin (exclusive of slating) have been used to cover the flat portion of the roofs alone. Six thousand five hundred feet of pipe have been used to distribute gas to the various rooms in the building. Fifteen thousand three hundred and thirty-nine feet of tube were used in the heating pipes and coils required to distribute warmth throughout the building.

Some idea of the size of the structure may be gathered when it is understood that to pass around the several apartments above the pavement will involve a journey of one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight yards, or a trifle over a mile, and that upwards of forty thousand days' work was performed on the building.

THE WORLD AT HOME is the title of a new monthly magazine commenced in Philadelphia, January, 1868. The second No. is on our table. It is a very attractive magazine, and has a new feature—the gift enterprise. Price \$3 per year, and each subscriber, receives monthly, a sealed envelope entitling the holder to what it may draw, upon the payment of \$2.40. The goods are valued at from \$3 to \$500. We confess to a general suspicion on all gift enterprises, believing 99 out of 100 a gross humbug; but before the war, G. G. Evans' great gift book enterprise was so universally popular, that we believe under his management an honest concern on this principle is possible. All who wish to try the experiment will address *Evans & Co.*, 814 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. The magazine is worth the money and we would thank the editor to send us the January number, and place us on his exchange list.

OUR EXCHANGES.

The Daily Express, Petersburg, Va. Haines & Campbell. Price \$5 per year.

Semi-Weekly Times, Danville, Va.—P. Bauldin. \$5 per year.

The American, Statesville, N. C.—E. B. Drake & Son. Weekly at \$3.

The Winston Sentinel, Winston, N. C.—Geo. M. Mathes, Editor. Weekly at \$2.

Goldboro News, Goldboro, N. C.—J. B. Whittaker. Semi-Weekly, \$5.

The Plaindealer, Wilson, N. C.—C. S. McDaniell. Weekly \$2. (This is a new paper and presents a handsome appearance. It is published by one of our boyhood associates. We wish him much success.)

The Daily Press, Raleigh; by a company of printers. \$6. (This new paper is quite a neat sheet, and deserves a liberal support. It is edited by Quent Busbee and Chas. M. Busbee.)

The Daily Standard, Raleigh. W. W. Holden & Son. \$8.

The People's Press, Salem, N. C.—L. V. Blum. Weekly \$2.

Morning Star, Wilmington, N. C. Wm. H. Bernard. Daily \$5. Strong conservative. In its first volume.

Daily Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C. J. E. Brittain. \$6.

Our Market Column.

GROCERIES, PRODUCE, &c.

Carefully corrected each week.

By W. S. MOORE, General Dealer.

Apples—green	1.00 to 1.50
Bacon	18 to 20
Brick per M.	6.00 to 8.00
Cement per bbl.	5.00
Coffee per sack	25 to 30
at retail	25 to 33
Cotton	12 to 13
yarns	1.50 to 1.75
Flour from wagons	10.50 to 11.00
Flaxseed	1.50 to 1.75
Fertilizers—Guano	5
Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate	34
Plaster per bbl.	5.00
calcinced	7.00
Glass per box	6.00 to 9.00
Grain—Wheat	1.75 to 2.25
Corn from wagons	1.15 to 1.25
Leather—upper	60 to 75
sole	30 to 40
Molasses—Cuba	70 to 80
Sorghum	40 to 50
Maple Syrup	1.25
Nails per keg	7.50
at retail	9
3 D.	10
Oils—Linsed retails at	1.75 to 2.00
Tanners	1.50
Sperm	2.00
Kerosene	80 to 1.00
Arora	1.00
Paints.	
White Lead per keg	15 to 16
small cases	20
Zinc	20
Red Lead	25
Ven. Red	15
Spanish Brown	15
Green, blue and yellow according to grade.	
Salt	3.00 to 3.25
Pork	10 to 12
Tallow	13 to 16
Wine—Catawba per bottle	1.00
Blackberry	1.00
Wool	25 to 40
rolls	60 to 75

GREENSBORO MONEY MARKETS.

Corrected by

HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Banker and Insurance Agent,
Tate Building, corner of West Market and South
Elm Streets, Greensboro, N. C.

February 13, 1868.

Gold..... 133 a 138
Silver..... 125 a 130; large 130 a 135
Money in fair demand, 2 1/2 per cent per month,
on call.

Exchange..... One-fourth.

N. C. BANK NOTES.

There is considerable activity in North Carolina
Bank Notes. We quote:

Bank North Carolina	62
Cape Fear	27
Charlotte	34
Wadesboro	29
Wilmington	36
Rockboro	36
Thomasville	35
Lexington at Graham	25
old	24
new	10
Commerce	18
Clarendon	10
Fayetteville	10
Washington	10
Yanceyville	10
Merchants' Bank of New Bern	60
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro	36
Miners and Planters' Bank	40
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	25
Greensboro Mutual	66

Highest rates of the day paid for Virginia, South
Carolina, Georgia and other Southern Bank notes.
We are prepared to fill orders for Bank Notes to
Debitors and stock holders of Banks.

Bank Notes sent us by Express will be remitted
for on day of receipt, either in draft on New York
or currency as may be desired. If prices are not
satisfactory, notes will be returned.

We buy mutilated and broken bank currency,
sell Revenue Stamps, deal in Coin, Bonds, U. S.
Securities, Stocks, Bullion, and discount Com-
mercial paper.

Drafts sold on cities in Europe. Deposits
received, and interest allowed as per agreement.
Drafts sold on New York and principal North-
ern cities.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good
Companies, at usual rates, and Losses promptly
adjusted.

GREENSBORO MONEY MARKET.

Buying Rates of Bank Notes, &c. By
WILSON & SHOBER.

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH
ELM STREET.

Bank of N. C.	50
Cape Fear	204
Charlotte	25
Wadesboro	25
Wilmington	26
Rockboro	60
Thomasville	60
Lexington at Graham	24
old	20
new	17
Commerce	4
Clarendon	11
Fayetteville	7
Washington	3
Yanceyville	3
Merchants' Bank of New Bern	62
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro	37
Miners and Planters' Bank	36
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	26
Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co.	16
Virginia Bank Notes average about	28
South Carolina	15
Georgia	25

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Sil-
ver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds
and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank Notes by debtors and Stock-
holders of Banks will receive prompt attention.

Returns for express packages of Bank Notes,
&c., will be made on the day received, by check
on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as de-
sired.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good
Companies, at best rates.

DE W. M. ALBRIGHT, Having
located at G. W. Albright's, 7 miles North-West
of Greensboro, offers his Professional Services to
the public.

JAMES SLOAN & SONS,
GROCERS and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
1-ly Greensboro, N. C.

AGRICULTURAL Implements
In great variety; Clover Seed, Lime,
Plaster and Guano, for sale on the most accommo-
dating terms, for Cash, or will be exchanged for
any kind of barter that can be disposed of in this
or any other market.

Feb. 13, JAS SLOAN & SONS.

Post Office and Rail-Road Guide.

Post Office, J. D. White, P. M.,
East Market, Caldwell block.

Northern Mail, R. & D. R. R. arrives at 8 1/2 P. M.	
Eastern " N. C. R. R. arrives at 9 10	
Western " " closes at 9	
Pittsboro arrives Friday	6 A. M.
Asheboro arrives Saturday	6 P. M.
Salem arrives Friday	3 P. M.
Yanceyville arrives Tuesday and Friday	6 P. M.
leaves Monday and Thursday	6 A. M.

N. C. mail going East arrives at 3 47 A. M.	
" " " West leaves at 3 58	
" " " West arrives at 9 10 P. M.	
" " " West leaves at 9 15	
" " " West arrives at 4 15 A. M.	
R. & D. mail arrives at 7 35 P. M.	
" " " leaves at 4 A. M.	
" " " leaves at 4 35 P. M.	
" " " leaves at 6 40 A. M.	

Local Squibs.

We will thank any one for giving us such items,
for this department, as may be of general interest.

Advice to Married Ladies.—The high
ways and buy ways of wives have often
been the ruin of husbands.

Douglas Jerrold said Eve ate the
forbidden fruit that she might have the
pleasure of dressing.

Prentice calls the Manhood Conven-
tions in the South, the breaking out of
the black vomit.

One war of races in the South is that
of the freedmen upon the race of hogs
and poultry.

Business Directory.—We have added
several names since our last issue, and
have some that came in too late for
this week.

Tobacco Sales.—We learn from the
Danville Times that fancy yellow wrap-
pers and hogs are in demand and sell
well. Prices range, from \$6 to \$35.

Several "musses" of trivial charac-
ter took place last week; but, we be-
lieve no cases were brought before the
Mayor. Our reporter failed to gather
the facts.

Court Week.—Next week is county
court and we hope many of our friends
will call and subscribe. These are cer-
tainly exciting times and no family
should be without The Times.

Fire.—We regret to learn that the
dwelling-house and furniture of J. E.
Walker, of Union, in Randolph County,
were entirely consumed by fire on
Thursday night of last week. The fire
was accidental. Loss about \$2000.

News Depot.—We are glad to learn
that Mr. R. O. Sterling has opened a
newspaper and periodical store in con-
nexion with his book store. The town
has long needed something of this kind,
and we hope Mr. S. will be sustained.
He will accept our thanks for Southern
Opinion and Harper's Weekly.

Conundrum, perpetrated for the local:

What is the difference between the
white man's bureau and the Freed-
man's bureau?

The white man goes to his for dress
and the negro for redress.

Federal Soldier Overlooked.—We
supposed that all the Federal soldiers
buried in this vicinity were removed
last Spring; but, we understand a
grave, with the following inscription
on a rude board, is to be found in about
a mile of town: "T. Austin, Co. E.,
28th Mich. Vols., Died May 10th, 1865.
Aged 22 years."

A local editor has just seen a man
whom he thinks was pretty well occu-
pied. He had his wife upon one arm,
a baby on the other, a basket and cane
in his hands, a cigar in his mouth, and
two little hopeful heirs clinging on to
the end of his coat-tail.

A Good One.—We find a fish story
in a western paper. Beaver Lake, Wis-
consin, froze over wholly this year with
only one small air-hole, to which the
fish crowded in such numbers that
many were pushed out upon the ice, so
that the farmers carried them off by
sled loads to feed their hogs.

Joseph Smith's widow has received
by a revelation from the soul of her de-
parted husband in a revised edition of
the Mormon Bible, and it has just been
published at Plano, Illinois.

Negro Legislation.—The colored rep-
resentative from Halifax in the N. C.
Convention reported, a few days ago,
the following resolution:

Resolved, That all real estate shall
be taxed in accordance to its value
throughout the State; and that horses,
mules, oxen, and other horned cattle,
be taxed for half their value, except
stallions and jackasses, which shall be
taxed at full value.

Dancing Academy.—We neglected to
notice that Prof. Lyles, late of Colum-
bia, was teaching the young men of
this place how to "tip the light fantas-
tic toe." Whether a ball will be given
at the close of the session, we are not
advised. Being considered a pious
man, has, no doubt, prevented our be-
ing invited down.

Don't Advertise.—The Louisville
Journal says:—"Don't advertise; it is
a very bad plan. It will call attention
to your place of business, and it is
much better for the people who wish to
trade with you to hunt you up. It gives
your customers exercise and makes
them healthy. Besides, if you adver-
tise, somebody will buy up all of your
goods, and then you will have to get
more, and it will be a great bother to
you. Don't do it. Stewart and Ayer,
and Bonner, and Schenck, and others,
never advertise. They have an idea
that it injures their business."

Going Back to Palestine.—The exam-
ple set by the Lambeth conference in
celebrating the eucharist with bread
made of wheat grown at Nazareth and
wine from a vineyard at Bethlehem has
been quickly followed in this country.
Mr. Beecher has a new pulpit made of
wood from the Mount of Olives. The
new Metropolitan Methodist church at
Washington is to have a pulpit and
communion table of wood from Mount
Lebanon. Mr. Beach lately brought
back from the Holy Land a quantity
of water from the river Jordan. A
gentleman of this city has offered a
large sum for a little of this water, to
be used in the baptism of his child.—
All the children of an eloquent Con-
gregational minister in New England
have been baptized with water from
this same sacred river.—N. Y. Post.

Ain't somebody sorry they don't live
in New England, where such gle-orious
privileges are enjoyed?

Wall Paper Superseded.—According
to the Boston Transcript, a man in
Cambridge, Mass., has made a new in-
vention by which wood hanging will
take the place of paper. The Trans-
cript says:

"A very delicate simple and beauti-
ful machine has been constructed which
will take a portion of a tree, after it
has been cut the length and width, and
shave it up into thin ribbons as wide
as a roll of house paper, making one
hundred or one hundred and fifty to
the inch. These rolls of wood are placed
on the walls by paperhangers with
past and brush, precisely in the same
manner with paper. The wood is wet
when used, and really works easier
than paper, because it is much more
tough and pliable. In these days, when
variety is sought for one can finish the
walls of his house in different woods
to suit his taste. One room can be
finished in birds' eye maple, another in
chestnut, another in cherry, another in
white wood, and so on. Thus he has
no imitation, but the real, genuine ar-
ticle upon his walls."

The South Carolina Convention.—
Charleston, S. C., Feb. 6.—The conven-
tion yesterday was occupied in discuss-
ing the Bill of Rights.

The first seven sections were passed.
Sec. 1. All men are born free and
equal.

Sec. 2. Slavery is forever prohibited.
The 3rd vests power in the people,
and bestows right to modify by form
of government.

Sec. 4. Citizens owe paramount al-
legiance to the Government of the
United States.

Sec. 5. Future attempts to dissolve
the Union shall be resisted by the
whole power of the State.

Sec. 6. The right of the people to as-
sembly not to be abridged.

Sec. 7. Asserting the right of speech
and the liberty of the press.

Failure of a Bank.—Excitement...
Memphis, Feb. 7.—There is great ex-
citement at the failure of the Gayoso
Savings' Bank, which was a depository
of the working people. A party ar-
rived after the cashier with a rope, but
failed to find him. Another officer of
the bank has been shot at.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

FEB. 5.—The following ordinance
was finally adopted as follows:

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE JURISDICTION
OF THE COURTS OF THIS STATE.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the people of
North Carolina in convention assembled, That no
court of law or equity of this State shall have juris-
diction of any suit or action founded on any con-
tract made prior to the first day of May, 1865, (ex-
cept actions against public officers, executors, ad-
ministrators, guardians, trustees and others, acting
in a fiduciary capacity, and their sureties, for
breach of their respective duties by the appropria-
tion to their own use of money or property official-
ly received by them, or other fraudulent act,) or
any action or process to revive or enforce any
judgment heretofore recovered on any con-
tract, whether such action be now pending, or
shall be commenced hereafter, and whether such
process has been already issued, or shall hereafter
be issued; and the sheriffs, coroners and con-
stables of this State, having in their hands any
final process issued upon any judgment founded on
such cause of action, are hereby commanded to
stay all proceeding upon the same, and return the
same to the proper courts.

This ordinance shall be in force from and after
its ratification by this convention, and shall con-
tinue in force until the first day of July, 1868, or
until the Constitution, which this convention has
not adopted, shall go into effect, whichever shall
first happen.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing ordinance
be sent to Major General Canby, commanding, &c.,
and that he be respectfully requested to cause the
same to be enforced.

6th.—Messrs. Tourgee, Moore, Wel-
ker and Peterson offered the following
protest, which was entered on the jour-
nals, in relation to the stay law passed
yesterday:

WHEREAS, We consider the ordi-
nance, entitled an ordinance for the re-
lief of the debtor, passed by vote of the
Convention yesterday, as entirely in-
adequate to the wants of the people,
invidious and unjust in its distinctions
between debtors, affording no relief
for the unfortunate debtors whose old
debts have been renewed since 1865,
and others whose present condition is
equally the result of the war; and that
it also opens the door to unlimited
fraud, we respectfully protest against
this action of the Convention, and ask
that this protest be spread upon the
journal.

The finance committee reported an
ordinance laying a tax for defraying
expenses of the convention:

Be it ordained by the people of North
Carolina in Convention assembled, That for
the purpose of raising monies, to pay
the expenses of this Convention,
according to the acts of Congress,
in such case made and provided, a tax of
one-twentieth of one per cent, should
be levied on the land in North Carolina,
according to its valuation in the
year 1860, subject to such changes
therein as have been since made by
law, and on the personal property with-
in said State, according to the valua-
tion thereof, to be made in 1868. This
tax shall be collected, paid and ac-
counted for, at the Treasury of the
State, at the times when, and in the
same manner as, other State taxes are
by law required to be. The collecting
officers shall be subject to the same
penalties for failure to collect, pay and
account for the taxes hereby laid, as
they now are for such failure in respect
to other taxes. The said collecting
officers shall receive the like compensa-
tion as for the collection of other taxes.

This ordinance shall be in force from
and after its passage.—Adopted.

Feb. 7.—Several amendments were
made to the constitution; but most of
the day was spent in silly debates as
to who had the most negro blood in
them.

Feb. 8.—Several unimportant amend-
ments were proposed to the bill of
rights; but most of the day was spent
in sparring among the white and black
Republicans. Tourgee was styled by
Harris, negro, "as the young Solon
from Guilford." The proceedings were
disgraceful.

Feb. 10.—A resolution of inquiry as
to whether any bill or ordinance had
been passed by bribery, was adopted.
Such intimations were current on the
streets.

A memorial of the citizens of Guil-
ford County, praying a prohibition of
the distillation of grain for five years.
Referred to the committee of three.

The ordinance, proposing to tax old
debts 75 per cent, came up and was in-
definitely postponed. A resolution was
adopted to raise a committee to memo-
rialize Congress for the reduction of
the tax on tobacco. A preamble to the
Constitution passed in committee of
whole.

The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, sections of Mi-
litia passed and were referred to com-
mittee on revision, (about the same as
given last week.) Several sections of
the report on corporations other than
municipal were adopted.

Feb. 11.—The judiciary committee
submitted the following propositions to
the Convention, for its decision, in or-
der to enable the committee to report,
to wit:

1. Shall the Judges of the Supreme
and Superior Courts be elected by the
people?

2. Shall the Judges be elected by
both houses of the Legislature?

3. Shall the Judges be appointed by
the Governor and confirmed by the
Senate?

The 2nd and 3rd propositions were
voted down; the 1st was carried, also,
a proposition to elect magistrates by
the people.

War Talk.—War is born of words
and fanned by deeds. We all remem-
ber how glibly members of Congress
and orators talked of war as inevitable
in the few months preceding the elec-
tion of Mr. Lincoln. But they were
prophetic, and war came.

Another evil, born of the first, is up-
on the country, and another war is
talked of as probable in the immediate
future.

Senator Doolittle, at a meeting of
the "Western Anti-Radical Club," held
in Washington recently, is reported to
have said, "He did not think the peo-
ple of the great Middle and Western
States would peaceably submit to the
dictation of a President secured by the
votes of the negroes; but thought it
would result in a terrible war."

Among monarchies and despotic gov-
ernments the death of a king is always
an event fraught with great peril to
the kingdom, and the cry "The king
is dead!" is the appointed signal for
revolt and revolution. So insensibly
but nearly have the free institutions of
the American Government approached
the monarchial form, that we cannot
change rulers every four years without
a political convulsion that threatens a
resort to arms.

We are nigher despotism than we
think, or are willing to believe.—South-
ern Opinion.

VESSELS CAPTURED BY CONFEDER-
ATE CRUISERS.—The New York 'Her-
ald' publishes a list of vessels which
were captured by the Confederate
Cruisers Alabama, Shenandoah, Flori-
da, Sumter, Tallahassee, Tacony, Clar-
ence, Sallie, Jeff. Davis, Retribution,
Georgia, Winslow, Chicamauga, Clus-
tee, St. Nicholas, Calhoun, Nashville,
Boston, Savannah, Echo, York, Tus-
carora, and others.

The American ships, barks, brigs,
&c., captured by these Confederates
and privateers, foot up two hundred
and eighty-four in all.

The largest number captured were
by the Alabama, being sixty-nine of
the whole—or nearly one-fourth.

A Good Advertisement.—We notice
in a Western paper the fact that there
is a merchant in the town in which the
paper is printed, who, whenever a man
buys a good bill of goods from him,
makes the purchaser a present of the
village paper in which he advertises
for one year, and thus he manages to
keep the customer constantly reminded
of his business—and he will not forget
such a present. Should that man give
his customers two dollars in green-
backs, or in goods, it might soon be
forgotten; but when he is once a week,
for fifty-two weeks, placed in receipt
of his friend's bounty can any one
doubt its being a good way to adver-
tise? This is worthy of imitation by
business men.—Exchange.

Ole Bull Returned to the U. States.—
Ole Bull arrived in New York in the
steamship Russia on Wednesday. He
is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and will
leave early in the week for Chicago. It
is his intention to return to this city in
a couple of months, and take up his
violin again for a few concerts. Dur-
ing the last ten years he has been play-
ing in the great capitals of Europe,
with the same success as in former
years. In St. Petersburg, especially,
he has re-awakened great enthusiasm.

It is said he has even increased in
fervor and imagination, and is still
studying new surprises in finish and
execution.—N. Y. Post.

The following are some of the popu-
lations in Iowa: Burlington, 11,000;
Council Bluffs, 7,000; Davenport, 17,
000; Des Moines, 12,000; Dubuque,
20,000; Fort Madison, 5,000; Iowa
City, 7,000; Keokuk, 11,000; McGre-
gor, 5,000; Mount Pleasant, 5,000;
Muscatine, 9,000.

A good tract of land, in Surry coun-
ty, containing 214 acres, was sold, at a
sale in Bankruptcy, a few days since,
at only forty cents per acre.

THE STRANGE STORY.—POWELL-
BURNHAM.—Some of our exchanges
doubt the truth of the strange story we
published not long since in regard to
the wonderful change of sex of Mrs.
Ellen Powell, of Broadhead, Wis., from
a woman to a man, she being a few
years since a wife, now a husband—
then a woman, now a man! We can-
not blame people for being incredulous,
but the story is a true one. It is too
wonderful for belief—it startles even
the medical world. We published the
article, knowing it sounded too strange
to be true—knowing it would be deem-
ed a hoax; but the story is a true one,
stranger than fiction, and those who
deem it otherwise are the only ones
sold. We repeat—on our honor as a
journalist, on the honor of a man—the
story is true, the former woman is now
a man, the former wife is now a hus-
band, etc.—La Crosse Democrat.

The Color Question in the Sons of
Temperance.—The Grand Divisions of
the Sons of Temperance of the State of
New York are in a muddle. On Thurs-
day, during the deliberations of that
body at Albany, a proposition to strike
out the present restriction upon colored
members of the Order, whereby they
are debarred from visiting Divisions
and also from being represented in
Grand and National Divisions, raised
a lively row, but the negro was ruled
out.

A telegraphic dispatch the other day
came from London to Washington in
nine and a half minutes. Suppose it
to have kept on around the world, the
circuit would have been made within
an hour. What said Shakespeare!—
"I'll put a girdle round the earth in
forty 'minutes.'" If the dispatch re-
ferred to above had started from Lon-
don at one minute past eleven on Dec.
20, it would have gone around the
globe and arrived at its starting point
by fifty-eight minutes past eleven Dec.
19—apparently making the girdle of
the earth nearly twenty-four hours be-
fore it started. "Canst thou send the
lightnings, that they may go and say
unto thee, Here we are?"

BRUTAL ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—
On Tuesday evening last, Mr. W. E.
Davis, keeper of the prisoners confined
in the jail of Wayne county was knock-
ed senseless by one of them, and all
the prisoner confined therein, were lib-
erated. Mr. Davis, we learn from the
Goldensboro News is not thought danger-
ous. Three of the prisoners have been
re-captured.

The Fayetteville News estimates that
\$50,000 worth of property has been de-
stroyed, by incendiaries, in that town
during the last fifteen days.

The Gallipolis Journal says that Pe-
ter Cartwright, the venerable and well-
known Methodist preacher, who is still
vigorous at the age of 83, preached in
that place over 50 years ago.

MARRIED.

In Greensboro, on 19th of Dec., by the Rev Wm
Barringer, Mr F N Ingold, and Miss Jennie R
Woolen, both of Randolph County, N. C.

JOB PRINTING

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY,

CHEAPLY,

AND PROMPTLY

EXECUTED,

IN THE VERY BEST STYLE,

AND ON

REASONABLE TERMS,

BUT NOT ON A CREDIT.

Orders by mail from parties un-
known must be accompanied by the
money.</

The Farmer's Column.

THE FARMER'S WIFE.

We drove before the farm house door,
The farmer called to Mary;
Bare armed, with Juno's step, she came,
White aproned from her dairy,
Her air, her smile, her motions, told
Of womanly completeness;
A music as of household songs
Was in her voice of sweetness;
An inborn grace that nothing lacked
Of culture or appliance—
The warmth of genial courtesy,
The calm of self-reliance,
Before her queenly womanhood
How dared our landlord utter
The pantry errand of his need
To buy her fresh-churned butter?
She led the way with housewife pride,
Her goodly store disclosing,
Full tenderly the golden balls
With snow-white hands disposing.

[Whittier.]

Written for the Times.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY THESE HARD TIMES WITHOUT MUCH LABOR OR EXPENSE.

Messrs. Editors:

As you have courteously solicited contributions from my unworthy pen, for Agricultural and Horticultural column, I will of course respond, with a hearty good will, to your solicitation, being much interested in Rural Enterprise, and a strong advocate for improvement in Rural affairs; notwithstanding I am morally bound to confess my incapacity to write for the public eye.

I deem it my duty, as it is the duty of every lover of his country, to do all in my power for the public good, casting my little mite into the public treasury of future prosperity, confidently hoping that during the lapse of a very few years our dear people, whose lots have been cast in this oppressed and poverty stricken land, may draw therefrom some permanent benefit.

I propose to insert in your columns a series of articles, from time to time, on the culture and profit of the Grape.

This subject has engaged the attention of such men as Longworth of Ohio and thousands of other Western men in different states for years, and not only were they engaged in its contemplation,—of the adaptation of the Grape to their climate—of the fitness of their Prairie soil for its culture—of the possibility of the enterprise paying—of the short interval between planting and harvest—of the possibility of reaping an abundant harvest annually, and then finding no market for the must or wine. Contemplation of the matter, and anticipation of contingencies were not all. They did not waive the matter, because they could not gather money from white oak trees, to buy vines with, and then give the whole thing over until a more convenient season. But they pitched into Grape growing with all the energy of Yankees determined to make money.

And they made it. Longworth led the way with a capital of only a few hundred dollars. He grew rich in a few years—encouraged the thriftless farmers around him to raise grapes, and make the juice and he bought it—paying a handsome price per Gallon. The consequence was, Longworth became a Millionaire and those who sold grape juice to him were enabled to move in the higher walks of life. There are many Longworths now in the West, and the culture of the Grape and the Manufacture of Wine on an extended scale is the great secret of their prosperity. North Carolinians what are you doing? Our soil and climate is perfectly adapted to the growth and maturation of the Grape. More anon.

Your obedient servant,

C. W. WESTBROOK.

WHAT SHALL THE SOUTH DO FOR MANURE?—The great want of Southern Agriculture is manure. It is the want of systematic agriculture everywhere. Some land gains fertility, if left fallow, or from crops which may be turned under for manure, or if left in grass, which forms a sward of matted roots that readily decay when plowed under. For land too poor for grass to make a good sward, and too late to bear tillage without a crop, (clay land will be improved by simple tillage,) manure is an absolute necessity. Unskilled laborers must be employed usually at coarse, common field work; hence there is a tendency to cultivate a few, chiefly market crops. This makes the demand for it more imperative, and the call from the Southern States is at present absolutely painful; this is the universal need. The eagerness with which manures have been bought the

past season, in the hope of making or saving a crop of corn, of cotton, or tobacco, has opened wide the door for extensive frauds, ruinous to many of the victimized planters. We are gratified to learn that some of these purchasers of fraudulent manures are combining to institute suits against those who make and deal in them.

The question presents itself, then, with peculiar force, "What shall the South do?"

The problem has a simple solution, but the cure is applicable at first over but a small area upon each farm. It is to make more manure. This may be done. The labor of the place may be profitably employed during a considerable part of the year, in taking care of, working over and increasing the amount of manures and composts.

Hints to Farmers.—A coating of three parts lard, and one part rosin, applied to farm tools of iron or steel, will effectually prevent rust. Common nails heated red hot, and dropped into cold water, will clinch, and answer the purpose of wrought nails. The sharp corner of a common Indian arrow head, or diat, will cut glass quite effectually. A good wagon jack may be made of two pieces of boards, two or more feet long. Place the board in front of the wheel, one end on the ground and the other just under one of the spokes close up to the fellow; then take hold of a spoke on the opposite side of the wheel and lift, at the same time place the second board under the axle-tree. In this way a loaded wagon may be lifted with ease. Rusty nails may be drawn from wood without difficulty by first giving them a blow hard enough to start them a little. A gun will not need cleaning for years if the muzzle is tight corked and piece of rubber kept on the tube, under the hammer, while standing idle. [That is, if you never fire it.]

KEEPING HOGS CONFINED.—The Northern farmer saves himself the expense of guano, by keeping his hogs always penned and supplied with all kinds of weeds and litter. Thus tons of excellent manure, worth not less than \$5 per ton, if Peruvian guano is worth \$80, may be made from one hog in a year, provided a sufficiency of muck, straw or litter of any kind, be supplied. A fair proportion of the manure thus made should be saved for fertilizing ground for a large crop of pumpkins or squashes, corn sown in drills, yams, or whatever else will grow rapidly and produce surely and freely, good feed for the hogs, whose numbers should be each year increased, until large quantities of manure are made.

CONTROL ALL THE POULTRY, at least so far as to make them roost always in convenient places where their manure may be saved and composed with dry muck, gypsum, coal ashes, or other good absorbents. Thus a fertilizer may be obtained in moderate quantities of exceeding richness, admirable for exactly those purposes for which Peruvian guano is employed.—*American Agriculturist.*

For Ear Ache.—For the benefit of little folks who suffer with that agonizing affliction, the ear ache, we give the following remedy, which is said to be a sure cure, viz:

"Take a bit of cotton batting, put upon it a pinch of black pepper; gather it up and tie, and dip into sweet oil; insert in the ear. Put a flannel bandage over the head to keep it warm. It will give immediate relief."

To Protect Dried Fruit from Worms.—It is said that dried fruit put away with a little sassafras bark (say a large handful to a bushel) will save it for years unmolested by those troublesome little insects which so often destroy hundreds of bushels in a season. The remedy is cheap and simple.

Stale Bread.—It is not generally known that stale bread, when immersed in cold water for a moment or two, and re-baked for about an hour, is in every respect equal to newly baked bread.

The Odd Fellows in the United States number 212,266.

BROADCLOTH.—They are making ing broadcloth in Fredericksburg equal to the French.

Wit and Wisdom.

Lost! the buttons from a coat of paint.

"After me," as the needle said to the thread.

A correspondent writes to know how much the waist of time measures round.

When a landlord shows you excessive civility, be sure that he expects to put it down in the bill.

If a proud man makes me keep my distance the comfort to me is, that he keeps his at the same time.—*Scrib.*

Brigham Young conducts his communal affairs on the principle of "large business and small prophets."

The Hindoos extend their hospitality to their enemies, saying: "The tree does not withdraw its shade even from the woodcutter."

Some sins are productive of temporary profit or pleasure, but profaneism is productive of nothing unless it be shame on earth and damnation in hell. *Edwards.*

All bachelors are not entirely lost to the refinement of sentiment, for the following toast was lately given by one of them at a public dinner: "The ladies sweet-briars in the garden of life."

Harry Turn married his cousin of the same name. When interrogated as to why he did so, he replied, "that it had always been a maxim of his that one good Turn deserves another."

When a man desires to sleep he desires to hear no noise; so when a man doth desire to sleep in sin, he desires not hear the voice of grace disturbing him; and the devil, like a diligent chamberlain, draweth the curtains of darkness and security around him.

"Who are you named after, my boy?" we asked of a bright little fellow of seven years.

"My father sir; only I have not his last name."

"How is that, my boy? I think all children have their father's last name, if no other."

"Oh! but I have not. My father's name is Edward Marsh Frazer Senior, and mine is Edward Marsh Frazer Junior."

A Wise Son who knew his own Father. Sheridan was very desirous that his son Tom should marry a young woman of large fortune, but knew that Miss Callender had won his son's heart. Sheridan expatiating on the folly of his son, at length exclaimed: "Tom, if you marry Caroline Callender, I'll cut you off with a shilling!" Tom could not resist the opportunity of replying, and looking archly at his father said, "Then sir, you must borrow it." Sheridan was tickled at the wit, and dropped the subject.

The head of a turtle, for several days after its separation from the body, retains and exhibits animal life and sensation. An Irishman had decapitated one, and some days afterwards was amusing himself by putting sticks in its mouth which it bit violently. A lady who saw the proceeding exclaimed:

"Why, Patrick, I thought the turtle was dead?"

"So he is, ma'am, but the crayther's not sensible of it."

"Time works wonders," as the lady said when she got married after an eight years courtship.

Negro Opinion.—A correspondent of the Savannah Daily Advertiser says:

A few nights since, passing a church where freedmen love to congregate, we overheard a conversation which amused us and may not be uninteresting to your readers. Sam and Joe were cooly scattered on the steps, when Sam remarked:

"Joe, why don't you go to de league now like you used to do?"

Says Joe: "De fact is, I don't like de white trash dat belongs to it. You see, dat is 'society any body can jine, white or colored, and de white folks dat is jined are berry small 'taters, few in a hill, rotten in de middle, pithy at both ends, and mighty strong at dat, and I don't want to have nothin' to do wid 'em."

Sam's hearty response was, "dat's de blessed troof."

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Be it enacted, &c., That in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, and Arkansas there are no civil State governments republican in form, and that the so-called civil governments in said States, respectively, shall not be recognized as valid or legal State governments, either by the executive or judicial power or authority of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the speedy enforcement of an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the several acts supplementary thereto, the General of the army of the United States is hereby authorized and required to employ, by special orders upon all officers in command within the several military departments within said several States, the performance of all acts authorized by said several laws above recited, and is authorized to remove, at his discretion, by his order from command any or all of said commanders, and detail other officers of the United States army, not below the rank of colonel, to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers authorized by said several acts, to the end that the people of said several States may speedily recognize civil governments, republican in form, in said several States, and be restored to political power in the Union.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the General of the army may remove any or all civil officers now acting under the several provisional governments within said several disorganized States, and appoint others to discharge the duties pertaining to their respective offices, and may do any and all acts which by said several laws above mentioned are authorized to be done by the several commanders of the military departments within said States; and so much of said acts, or of any act as authorizes the President to detail the military commanders to said military departments, or to remove any officers who may be detailed as herein provided, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for the President of the United States to order any part of the army or navy of the United States to assist by force of arms the authority of either of said provisional governments in said disorganized States to oppose or obstruct the authority of the United States as provided in this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That any interference by any person, with intent to prevent or force the execution of the orders of the General of the army made in pursuance of this act and of the acts aforesaid, or any refusal or wilful neglect of any person to issue any order, or do any act required by this act, or either of the acts to which this act is additional or supplementary, with intent to defeat or delay the due execution of this act, or either of the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be held to be a high misdemeanor, and the party guilty thereof shall, upon conviction, be fined, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding two years.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That so much of all acts and parts of acts as conflict or is inconsistent with the provisions of this act is hereby repealed.

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION ORDERED BY CONGRESS, TO MAKE A CONSTITUTION FOR NORTH CAROLINA.
Barks and McDowell—John S. Parks, W. A. B. Murphy.
Rutherford and Polk—W. H. Logan, Jesse Rhodes.
Yancy and Mitchell—Julius S. Garland.
Madison, Buchanan, Henderson, and Transylvania—Geo. W. Gahagan, J. H. Duckworth, Thos. J. Chandler.
Haywood and Jackson—W. B. Garrett.
Macon, Clay and Cherokee—Mark May, Geo. W. Dekey.
Alleghany, Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin—Saml. Forkner, Evan Benbow, Geo. W. Bradley, J. G. Marler.
Chatham, Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander—Calvin J. Cowles, Calvin C. Jones, Wesley H. George, John O. A. Bryan, Jerry Smith.
Davie and Rowan—Allen Rose, Dr. Milton Hobbs, J. S. McCubbins.
Cleveland—Philo Durham.
Catawba—James R. Ellis.
Lincoln—Joseph H. King.
Gaston—Mint J. Aylditt.
Mecklenburg—Edward Fallings, Silas W. Stillwell.
Union—Win. Newson.
Cabarrus—W. F. Blaine.
Salem—Levi C. Horton.
Anson—George Tucker, Henry Clifton.
Stokes—R. F. Fettes.
Forsythe—E. B. Teague.
Davidson—Isaac Kinney, S. Mullican.
Randolph—J. L. Cox, R. F. Trogden.
Guilford—G. W. Walker, A. W. Torgue.
Rockingham—H. Barnes, John French.
Caswell—Wilson Carver, P. Hodnett.
Alamance—Henry M. Ray.
Person—William Merritt.
Orange—E. M. Holt, J. W. Graham.
Chatham—J. A. McDonald, W. J. Guter.
Wake—S. D. Franklin, J. P. Andrews, B. S. D. Williams, Jas. S. Harris.
Granville—J. W. Ragland, J. J. Moore, C. Mayo.
Warren—John Hyman, John Road.
Franklin—John H. Williamson, Jas. T. Harris.
Cumberland—W. A. Mann, J. W. Hood.
Harnett—J. M. Turner.
Moore—S. S. McDonald.
Montgomery—Geo. A. Graham.
Richmond—R. T. Long, Sr.
Wayne—H. L. Grant, J. Hollowell.
Johnston—De James Hay, Nathan Guiley.
Greene—J. M. Patrick.
Wilson—W. Daniel.
Nash—Jacob Ing.
Halifax—Henry Egges, J. H. Redmon, J. J. Hays.
Northampton—R. C. Packer, H. T. Grant.
Edgecomb—J. H. Baker, Henry A. Dowd, Henry C. Cherry.
Lenoir—R. W. King.
Brunswick—Edwin Legg.
Columbus—Haynes Lenson.
Robeson—Josiah L. Nance, G. B. Haven.
Bladen—A. W. Fisher, F. C. Pool, M. Taylor.
New Hanover—Gen. J. C. Abbott, S. S. Ashley, J. H. Galloway.
Duplin—J. W. Peterson, Samuel Highsmith.
Sampson—Sylvester Carter, Alexander Williams.
Tyrrell and Washington—E. Jones.
Martin—Samuel W. Watts.
Bertie—P. D. Robinson, Bryant Lee.
Hertford—J. B. Horton.
Gates—Thomas J. Hoffer.
Chowan—John R. French.
Perquimans—Dr. Wm. Nicholson.
Pasquotank and Camden—C. C. Pool, M. Taylor.
Currituck—Thomas Sanderlin.
Craven—David Heaton, W. H. S. Sweet, C. D. Person.
Onslow—Jasper Eldridge.
Carteret—Abraham Congleton.
Jones—David D. Colgrove.
Beaufort—W. B. Rodman, William Stille.
Pitt—Byron Ladin, D. J. Rich.
Hyde—Andrew J. Glover.
Those designated by italics are blacks.

The Times,
Published at Greensboro, N. C.,
Will commence its Seventh Volume
early in February, 1868.

The undersigned propose to revive the *Times* newspaper, which was discontinued in 1861 on account of the war. We shall not attempt to keep up the distinctive literary characteristics of the *Times* past: it will be our prime object to make the *Times* to come a reliable and satisfactory newspaper—to devote its columns chiefly to a current record of the great public events transpiring in the country at large, and to a full and lively detail of the local news of our town and section.

Though not to be a partisan journal, the matter of the *Times* must necessarily be tinged by the political opinions of its conductors: we therefore candidly say that we disapprove the policy and deprecate the results of Radical legislation.—Though willing to allow to the colored people the fullest guarantee of personal and property rights, we are not willing to accord to them supremacy or equality in the government councils. In color, tastes and habits, we are white folks—and can't help it!

We intend to make our paper profitable and entertaining to the family circle and to business men, and to furnish it at a price suited to the depressed condition of the country.

TERMS—\$2 per year, invariably in advance.
Any person sending ten subscribers, will receive one copy gratis.

JAS. W. ALBRIGHT & BRO.

New Store.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the very neat Confectionery establishment just opened in the Tate Building. The proprietor, Mr. DeSmet has been long engaged in the manufacture and sale of Candies and confectioneries with Mr. F. Neurat of Richmond and proposes to carry on a Branch Store, selling at Wholesale and Retail at Richmond prices. He promises to furnish retail dealers at a less figure than they can supply themselves from abroad. All orders will be filled within three days.

J. A. GILMER, SR., J. A. GILMER, JR.
GILMER & GILMER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND
SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,
Greensboro, N. C.

All business entrusted to their care in the Courts of this Judicial District, and Courts of Bankruptcy, and the United States Circuit Court, will receive prompt attention.

Which is the best?
The *Richmond Hair Dress* produces a beautiful color—it is instantaneous and permanent—it is the best in use. Examine the circulars in our hands and you will see the certificates of numerous Hair Dressers and Druggists to this effect. For sale in Greensboro by

PORTER & ECKEL,
Druggists.

A MAGNIFICENT ENTERPRISE
JUST BEGUN!!
Land Owners can make a good thing of it!!
The Great Richmond Wine-making Company will pay two dollars per gallon, for all the Grape must or juice that can be raised!!

This company has just commenced operations with a large capital, and is fully able to buy all the juice our people can make, and pay the cash for it. This is a good chance to make a good deal of money with but little labor and expense. The Grape bears regular annual crops, and the young vines commence bearing the second year after setting.

Those who will at once embrace this splendid opportunity will do well to call on Westbrook & Co., Greensboro, N. C., and buy, for cash and barter, a nice lot of well-ripened vines, ready for setting, at very low figures.

They still have on hand several thousand choice FRUIT TREES of all kinds for sale.

Address: WESTBROOK & CO.,
Box 65, Greensboro, N. C.

JOHN E. O'SULLIVAN,
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTURER.
Corner West Market and Ashe Streets, Greensboro, N. C. The subscriber keeps constantly on hand, or will make to order, at short notice, all descriptions of Tin and Sheet Iron work. Stoves, Ranges and Hot Air Furnaces repaired and put up. Particular attention paid to Canning and Tobacco Factory work.—Seasonal Brands of all kinds sent to order. 1—6m.

Stable Manure. 25 loads for sale cheap, apply at Times Office. 1—f

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
PORTER & ECKEL would respectfully call the attention of Physicians and the community at large, to their large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Surgical and Dental Instruments.
Fine Tobacco and Cigars, together with all articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. Orders from a distance promptly filled and forwarded at the lowest Cash rates. 1—ly

IMPORTANT!
Received of The Phoenix Insurance Company, Broker, Kellogg & Co., Agents, Greensboro, N. C., (\$1,000) Four thousand Dollars, being the amount of Policy No. 24 in full for loss by fire, enclosed by said Company. (Signed) R. P. STERLING, Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 23rd, 1867.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid by
HENRY G. KELLOGG & CO.,
Bankers and Insurance Agents,
Greensboro, N. C.

Successors to BREXITER, KELLOGG & CO. 1—ly

200 Sacks LIVERPOOL SALT is offered at reduced rates by
Feb. 6. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

Situation Wanted.
MUSCLE CLERK, any one wanting such an one, (with an experience of 3 years, can use the yard-stick if necessary) can get him on reasonable terms. For further particulars call on Editors Times.

WESTBROOK & CO.,
PROPRIETORS OF THE
WESTBROOK NURSERY,
Greensboro, N. C.
Nursery Store on Washington Street, N. C. Westbrooks will be found at his Residence on West Market street or at the Nursery Store, during February and March—November and December, the best seasons for transplanting. All orders promptly filled. 1—ly

The best Kerosine Oil and the new and improved Sun Burner, for sale by
Feb. 6, 1868. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

MANSON HOTEL.
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Corner West Market and Green Streets.
The proprietor would inform the traveling public, that his new house is now ready for the reception of boarders and travelers, and that it is to their interest to stop at this house, as it is the best and cheapest house in town, and near the Court House. The finest, best and cheapest BAK attached to this house there is in the place.
1—tf W. H. REECE.

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